

KHACHINSKAYA, G. N.

USSR/Flotation  
Sulfides

May/Jun 1947

"Oxidation in Alkalies by Selective Flotation of Sulphide Ore," I. W. Plaksin,  
A. I. Sinal'nikova, G. N. Khachinskaya, Mining Institute, Academy of Sciences,  
USSR, 5 pp

"Tsvetnyye Metally" No 3

Discusses the processes with following conclusions: (1) Preliminary aeration  
or oxidation of pulp prior to flotation results in increase of selectivity  
during flotation of copper pyrite ore. (2) Use of aeration or blowing through  
of acids makes it possible to determine the quality of Zn or Cu concentrate  
during the purifying flotation.

PA 16THM

CA

The problem of the floatability of zinc blends. I. N. Plakhot, G. N. Khashinkaya, and T. V. Brovkin. *Vest. Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1948, 681-80. — Abst. work was done to gain information on the following aspects: (1) influence of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  on the floatability of zinc blends after preliminary oxidation by blowing air through the pulp; (2) influence of preliminary oxidation by air and O on the increase in quality of concentrate during flotation cleaning of zinc concentrate; and (3) influence of the condition of granulation of the  $\text{CuSO}_4$ -activated zinc blend on its floatability in lime solution. Among the conclusions reached on the basis of experiments performed were: (1) there was an increase in floatability of zinc blends not activated by  $\text{CuSO}_4$  when air or O was blown through the pulp for a short time; (2) floatability of zinc blends is increased by small amounts of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  (1 kg./ton) but decreased by increasing the concn. of  $\text{CuSO}_4$  to 8 kg./ton; (3) the particle size has a very important influence on the stability of the activating film; (4) increasing the concn. of lime in the pulp to 0.112% decreases the recovery of zinc blend by 30% during flotation of the sulfide fraction. The overall conclusion drawn from this work is that, by oxidizing the surfaces of the zinc blend particles, their activity toward the collecting reagent is enhanced.

Gladys S. Macy

c.d.  
1951

Effect of the granulometric characteristic on the floatability of zinc blends in relation with self-activators. I. N. Platskin, G. N. Kharzhinskaya, and T. F. Il'inskina. Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk 1950, 407, 11. —Kapil. study on Zn blend ground to -100, -200, -250, and -325 mesh and having the following chem. compn.: Zn 80.44, Fe 7.04, and Cu 0.21%. The expts were made by using a wt. of 40 g. of ore in a flotation machine equipped with a mech. stirrer. Flotation took place in an alk. medium, with a charge of 1 kg./ton of lime, 200 g./ton of ethyl xanthogenate as collector, 170 g./ton of pine oil as frother. In one series of expts. an activator (1 kg./ton of  $\text{CuSO}_4$ ) was used, in the other series no activator was added. In another expt. a mineral mixt. of the following compn. was floated:  $\text{ZnS}$  12.5 and  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$  87.5%. In the expts without activator a change in the coarseness of mineral from -100 to -200 mesh promoted the increase of recovery of Zn in the concentrate approx. 10%. Addn. expts. were made with Zn-pyrite ore ground to 7  $\mu$ . The ore contained Zn 9.8 and Fe 30.0%. It was learned that increasing the amt. of collector and time did not promote the selectivity of sepn. sufficiently. Treatment of the pulp with O gave better results. The content of Zn in the concentrate rose by 3.78% after such treatment, but the content of Fe decreased by 4.0%. Gladyn N. Macy.

USSR/Engineering - Metallurgy

FD - 1593

KHAZHINSKAYA, G. N.  
Card 1/1 : Pub. 41-14/18

Author : Plaksin, I. N.; Khazhinskaya, G. N.; Tyurnikova, V. I.; Moscow

Title : Investigation of certain questions of the interaction of sulfide minerals with flotation reagents

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk 8, 123-132, Aug 1954

Abstract : Uses radioactive isotopes for study of absorption of certain sulfide minerals (zinc blende, chalcopyrite, and pyrite) by collector reagents as follows: ethyl zanogenate (radioactive isotope S 35) and sodium diethyldithiophosphate (radioactive isotope P 32), in neutral and in calcium solution and also after preliminary processing of minerals with oxygen. Graphs; tables. Eight references.

Institution :

Submitted : July 10, 1954

KHAZHINSKAYA, G. N.	
USSR/Minerals - Chemical technology	
Card 1/1	Pub. 22 - 28/44
Authors	Plaksin, I. N. Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR.; and Khazhinskaya, G. N.
Title	Reaction of reagents with zinc blende
Periodical	Dok. AN SSSR 97/6, 1045-1046, Aug 21, 1951.
Abstract	The reaction of zinc blende with ethyl xanthogenate, considered one of the most effective reagents, was investigated by the method of radioactive isotopes. It was established that the clear variety of sphalerite (zinc blende) transforms smoothly into froth without any additional activation, the dark ferrous zinc blende floats imperfectly and can absolutely not be floated without previous activation. Two references: 1-USSR and 1-USA (1932-1952).
Institution	.....
Submitted	March 29, 1954

PLAKSHI, I.N. (Moskva); KHAZHINSKAYA, G.H. (Moskva)

Collector effect of certain frothers during the flotation of sphalerite. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no.9:121-123 S '56.  
(Flotation) (MIRRA 9:9)

18

Pigments flotation / N. Filippov  
Sakhalin, Far East R.S.F.S.R., No. 1  
1957, No. 2, vi 7. Some results of the flotation of Ni-copper pyrite and pyrrhotite by ethylxanthate as collector and Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> as "specie". Soviet Detergent (D.S.) was used in some tests, ethylxanthate tagged with S<sup>35</sup> was used. The purpose of the investigation was to find out the effect of air-O activators, reducing substances, and the influence of the pH upon the pyrrhotite and pyrite xanthate adsorption upon the mineral. The addn. of 100-2000 g. of CuS<sub>2</sub> increased the mineral floatation, which remained, however, very low (around 37%). FeSO<sub>4</sub> had practically no effect upon floatation, which was somewhat improved by adding Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> to pH 10.05, and with a low floatation agent. A short preliminary activation of the pulp with air-O improved the floatability of the mineral but decreased the collector adsorption. Petroleum oil and D.S. have good floatation properties for the mineral. The combined action of xanthate and increased amounts of petroleum oil increased the yield considerably (from 55 to 101% in 2 quinches per ton). A preliminary activation of the pulp containing a small portion of D.S. also improved the yield, but a high pH (natural pH of the soil, 8.9) was preferable to the low pH obtained by Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> addn. The two latter agents reduced at biggest floatation agent concentration.

PLAKSIN, I.N.; KHAZHINSKAYA, G.N.

Effect of increased amounts of frothing agents on the flotation  
of pyrrhotite and sphalerite. Dokl. AN SSSR 114 no.5:1084-1086  
Je '57. (MIRA 10:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin). 2. Institut gornogo  
dela AN SSSR.  
(Pyrrhotite) (Sphalerite) (Flotation)

KHAZHINSKAYA, G. N., SHAFEEV, R. S., PLAKSIN, I. N., ZEITSEVA, S. P. (USSR)

"The Use of Radioisotopes for the Study and Control of Flotation Processes."

report presented at the Conference on Radioisotopes in Metallurgy and Solid State  
Physics, IAEA, Copenhagen, 6-17 Sept. 1960.

Khazhinskaya, G.N.

6780/60/000/02/018/028

KML/ALZ

Authors: Korchagin, I.P., Moshnikova, O.A., Plastun, N.K., Tikhonova, T.I., Vinogradova, N.S., Zaytsev, Yu.M.

Title: Use of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiations in the Investigation of the Flotation Process

Periodical: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metalloobrabotka i topilivo, 1960, Nr. 2, pp. 120-132 (USSR)

**Abstract:** This paper, which includes a survey, was presented by Plastun at the General Meeting of the Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk (Technical Sciences Division) Akademii Nauk SSSR on 22 July 1959. The author's address is: Institute of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiations in the Investigation of the Flotation Process, Moscow, USSR (Ref. 1). The methods developed there are particularly applicable for flotation research, where they have been applied by various Soviet research organizations, including the Institut gorno-gorodistvo-promstroev (Mining Practice Institute) of BGSN (Acad. Sci. USSR) (Refs. 1 and 2). The methods developed there are: contact microradiography (Ref. 1), in which small particles are fixed on a cover glass which is then placed on photographic film; trace microradiography (Ref. 2), in which the particles are immersed directly in

photographic emulsion. Microradiography measures the mechanical adhesion and adsorption of silver ion containing radioactive emulsions in a silver-ion containing solution developed by Goebel for biological and metallographic purposes. Experiments with Ag<sup>111</sup>-containing radioactive emulsion showed that under normal conditions there was no significant difference between the average density of the radioactive agent layer on the mineral and its floatability (Ref. 1). An experimental proof of the usefulness of this method was obtained by collecting a sample (Fig. 2) of the coverage of particles by reagent. This work was supplemented by measurements of the electric properties of sulphide-mineral suspensions. The donor and acceptor regions were revealed (Figs. 3) by polarization in a solution of Quinch. (or AgBr) and of KI (or K<sub>2</sub>[PtCl<sub>6</sub>]), respectively. Microradiographic studies showed that reagent distribution is uneven from particle to particle; only those particles which are slightly or not covered with reagent do not appear in the

Gard  
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photographs. The method of microradiography makes it possible to determine the adsorption of radioactive isotopes by various minerals in emulsion. Microradiographic methods give reliable experimental proof of the unevenness of the coverage of particles by reagent (Fig. 2). This work was supplemented by measurements of the electric properties of sulphide-mineral suspensions. The donor and acceptor regions were revealed (Figs. 3) by polarization in a solution of Quinch. (or AgBr) and of KI (or K<sub>2</sub>[PtCl<sub>6</sub>]), respectively. Microradiographic studies showed that reagent distribution is uneven from particle to particle; only those particles which are slightly or not covered with reagent do not appear in the

photographs. The method of microradiography makes it possible to determine the adsorption of radioactive isotopes by various minerals in emulsion. Microradiographic methods give reliable experimental proof of the unevenness of the coverage of particles by reagent (Fig. 2).

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2/7

PLAKSIN, I.N.; KHAZHINSKAYA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Radiometric analysis in studying the flotation process. Trudy  
Inst.gor.dela 6:8-14 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Plaksin).  
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications) (Flotation)

S/020/60/135/002/032/036  
B016/B052

AUTHORS: Plaksin, I. N., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, and  
Knazhinskaya, G. N.

TITLE: Influence of Various Factors on the Flotation of Beryls

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 2,  
pp. 389 - 390

TEXT: The authors report on their experiments with oleic acid and sodium oleate as collectors in the flotation of beryls from various deposits (Samples 1-6). The results showed that the floatability varies in these samples (flotation). The best results were obtained when using the collector in small doses (0.5 kg/t), while in others larger amounts proved to be most successful (1-1.5 kg/t). In most cases sodium oleate proved to be a better collector than oleic acid. However, the flotation of beryls from other deposits was improved up to 18% by the use of a soap instead of oleic acid. Sodium oleate with a low Na content (5-15%) proved to be most effective. The effect of the chemical composition of soaps was studied using radioactive sodium tridecylate. They proved ✓

Card 1/3

Influence of Various Factors on the  
Flotation of Beryls

S/020/60/135/002/032/036  
B016/B052

radiometrically and microradiographically that the collector is most irregularly distributed among the mineral particles when a "neutral" soap is used. An increase of the concentration of the hydrogen ions in the pulp considerably improved the flotation of all the beryls investigated. The pH value corresponding to the highest degree of flotation varied considerably according to the chemical composition of the beryls. For some samples the best results were obtained within a rather narrow range (pH 11-12), while for others the pH range was much wider (5.5-12, 7-10). The flotation of beryls from various deposits was shown to depend only slightly on their granulometric composition. Finally, it is noted that the presence of certain elements in beryls (Fe, Ca, Cr, V, Ni, Mg) affects its flotation considerably. Thus, the difficultly flotable beryl sample 2, unlike others, contains chromium, vanadium, nickel, and a large amount of magnesium. Beryl sample 6 whose flotation is comparatively difficult, also contains vanadium. The easily flotable beryl samples 1 and 4, however, contain no vanadium and no nickel. Their chromium content is 10/100%, and magnesium was detected only in minute quantities. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/3

Influence of Various Factors on the  
Flotation of Beryls

S/02C/6C/135/002/032/036  
B016/B052

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk SSSR (Mining Institute  
of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960

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Card 3/3

S/137/62/000/008/005/065  
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Khazhinskaya, G. N.

TITLE: The effect of preliminary pulp preparation for beryllium flotation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 10, abstract 8G69  
("Nauchn. soobshch. In-t gorn. dela AN SSSR", 1961, v. 10, 101 -  
105)

TEXT: The author investigated 3 systems of preliminary treatment of pulp prior to subsequent beryllium flotation. 1) Beryllium processing for 30 minutes with NaOH solution, double washing and flotation in distilled water. 2) The same process and flotation in soda medium (pH about 7.5); 3) beryllium processing for 5 minutes with NaOH solution and flotation in the same medium. The experiments proved the prevalence of system no. 3. Beryllium extraction into the froth after preliminary extraction of slurries is higher than in flotation of non-classified material. The duration of processing beryllium with a NaOH modifier reduces somewhat its floatability.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Shmeleva

Card 1/1

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VLASOVA, Nina Sergeevna; KLASSEN, Villi Ivanovich; PLAKSIN, Igor' Nikolayevich; KHAZHIMSKAYA, G.N., otv. red.; MAKARENKO, M.G., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Studying the action of reagents in coal flotation] Issledovanie deistviia reagentov pri flotatsii kamenykh uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 169 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Flotation)

KHAZHINSKAYA, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, D.V., inzh.

Floatability of pyrrhotite and sphalerite. Nauch. soob. IGD  
16:83-87 '62. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Flotation) (Pyrrhotite) (Sphalerite)

PLAKSIN, I.N.; ZAYTSEVA, S.P.; MYASNIKOVA, G.A.; TYURNIKOVA, V.I.;  
KHAZHINSKAYA, G.N.; MAKARENKO, M.G., red. izd-va; VOLKOVA,  
V.V., tekhn. red.

[Use of radioactive isotopes in studying flotation] Prime-  
nenie radioaktivnykh izotopov dlja issledovaniia protsessov  
flotatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 97 p.  
(MIRA 16:5)

(Flotation) (Radioisotopes)

KHAZHINSKIY Yu. N.

GONCHAROVICH, Igor' Pomich, kand.tekhn.nauk; STREL'NIKOV, Leonid Pavlovich, kand.tekhn.nauk. Prinimal uchastie SAKHNO, N.G., gornyy inzh.. TERPIGOROV, A.M., akademik, retsenzent; KHAZHINSKIY, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., red.; YEVMEVICH, A.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., red.; ISLAM'TYEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Electric vibrating conveying machinery] Elektrovibratsionnaya transportnaia tekhnika. Pod red. A.O.Spivakovskogo i A.V. Evnevicha. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1959. 261 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Spivakovskiy).  
(Conveying machinery) (Vibrators)

*KHAZHINSKIY, Yu. N.*

KHAZHINSKIY, Yu.N.; YAKIMENKO, Yu.F.; FEL'DMAN, V.G.

Use of the "NIGRIS" vibrating conveyer for hot return agglomerate.  
TSvet.net. 28 no.5:12-17 S-O '55. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Conveying machinery)  
(Ore dressing)

KHAZHIMURATOV, M.

Methods of anatomical and microchemical determination of ephedrine  
and tanning substances in the shoots of Ephedra L. Bot.zhur. 47  
no.2:236-238 F '62. (MJRA 75:3)

1. Institut botaniki AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.  
(Ephedrine) (Ephedra) (Tanning materials)

KHAZHURATOV, M.

Structural characteristics of annual shoots of some species of  
ephedra growing in Kazakhstan. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser. 7 no.5:107-  
122 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Kazakhstan--Ephedra)

KHAZIAGAYEV, S.M.

Resin productivity of Scotch pine in the Southern Urals.  
Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:285-286 '65

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Bashkirskaya lesnaya ppytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta lesovedstva i mekhaniki-  
zatsii lesnogo khozyaystva.

KHAZIKOV, I.

Voluntary cooperation. Za rul. 20 nc.ll:3 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya oblastnogo komiteta Dobrovol'nogo  
obshchesiva sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu, g Bryansk.  
(Bryansk--Automobile drivers--Education and training)

KHAZILEV, V. L.

Machinery - Design

Problems of economical machine part design. Vest. Mash., 32, no. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

L 9936-66

ACC-NR: AT5028816

SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/250/0065/0070

AUTHOR: Khazin, B.G.

ORG: Laboratory of Technology of Machinery Manufacture, Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (laboratoriya tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta)

TITLE: Investigation of some metrologic characteristics of a VGD-10 vibration pickup

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 250, 1965. Avtomatizatsiya i tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya (Automation and technology of machinery manufacture), 65-70

TOPIC TASS: measuring instrument, vibration measurement, error measurement

ABSTRACT: The author conducted a study of technical literature and found that there has not been sufficient clarification of the metrologic characteristics of vibration pickups. The most advanced type of pickup is the VGD-10 employing inductive converters, designed by Engr. G. L. Perelyayev of Ural Polytechnic Institute (in. S. M. Kirov (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)). The author conducted an experiment in Laboratory of Technology of Machinery Manufacture of LPI (in. M. I. Kalinin (Laboratoriya tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya LPI)) to determine some of the metrologic characteristics of VGD-10 pickups, using the pickups from a test lot manufactured by "Krasnyy instrumental'shchik" Plant, Kirov (zavod "Krasnyy instrumental' shchik"). The following characteristics were determined: reading errors of M-94 microampere meters, the misalignment of the dimension-measuring pickup after

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ACC NR: AT5028816

prolonged operation, and variations in the readings in different sections of the microampere meter scale in the entire range of measurement. The results are presented and discussed. It is noted in conclusion that the VGD-10 system may be successfully employed as automatic indicators in making precise measurements on metalcutting machine tools, or as measuring units in a system of automatic substructure of the cutting tool. The investigation of the VGD-10 pickups was conducted under the supervision of Prof. V. A. Stragan. Orig. art. has 4 figures.

SUB CODI: 14 / SUM DATE: none

Card 2/2

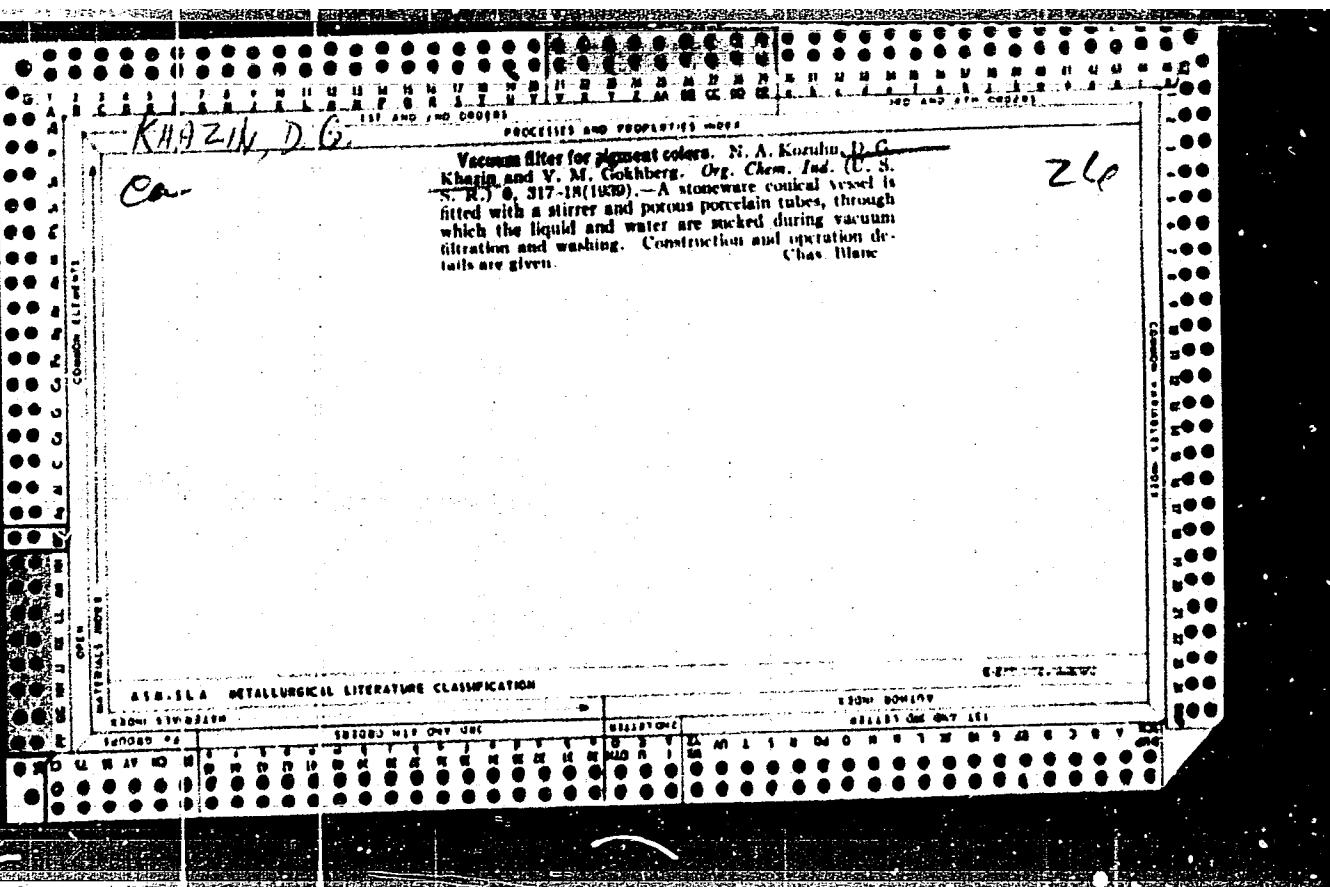
L-9937-66	EWT(l)/ EWT(c), IJP(c)	RJ
ACC NR.	AT6028817	
AUTHOR	Khazin, B. G.	
ORG:	Leningrad Polytechnic Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)	
<p><b>TITLE:</b> High-speed cinematography of the operation of a feeler of a vibration pickup</p> <p><b>SOURCE:</b> Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 250, 1965. Avtomatizatsiya i tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya (Automation and technology of machinery manufacture), 71-74</p> <p><b>TOPIC TAGS:</b> motion picture photography, vibration measurement, measuring instrument</p>		
<p><b>ABSTRACT:</b> The article presents the results of high-speed cinematography of the operation of a vibration feeler in a VGD-10 pickup, performed in the Cinematography Laboratory of LPI im. M. I. Kalinin (kinolaboratoriya LP). The aim of the experiments was to establish the motion characteristics of the vibro-feeler when the pickup is in operation, to determine the length of time of contact of the vibro-feeler with the worked piece for every period of vibration of the pickup feeler, and to establish the nature of the variation in the scope of vibro-feeler vibrations as a function of the variation in the dimensions of the worked piece. The cinematography was performed with a 16-mm film by means of an SKS-1 camera at about 5000 frames/sec. It is noted that the high-speed cinematography made it possible to establish the motion characteristics of the vibration pickup feeler. Greater variations in the readings of the counter and greater misalignments should be expected at the extreme sections of the range of pickup</p>		
Card 1/2		

ACC NR: AT5028817

measurements. The variation in the scope of vibro-feeler vibrations (changes in the EMF of the induction current at the output of the VGD-10 induction converter) depends linearly on the variations in the dimensions of the worked piece. The electric signal at the input to the converter is high enough to cause a deviation of the indicator. The duration of contact of the vibro-feeler with the piece is 0.0004 to 0.002 sec, and depends on the magnitude of the damping of the vibro-feeler vibrations. The short duration of the contact of the vibro-feeler with the piece determines the insignificantly low weight of the tool. After the damping tip of the vibro-feeler begins long-term operation of the plotter.

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Card 2/2



KHAZIN, D.I.

25(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2300

Volkovich, Aleksandr Iosifovich, Abram Petrovich Lakshin and David L'vovich Khazin

Liteynyye mashiny (Foundry Machinery) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 464 p.  
10,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: M.V. Chunayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: B.V. Rabinovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed.: A.Ya. Tikhonov; Managing Ed. for Literature on Heavy Machine Building (Mashgiz): S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for foundry engineers, mechanics, and workers. It may also be useful to engineers and technicians of design organizations.

COVERAGE: The book deals with equipment and machinery used in foundries. Design layouts and principles of the operation, lubrication, care, and maintenance of machinery are presented. Production of foundry machinery and equipment is described. Information is given on the automation of foundry techniques. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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## Foundry Machinery

SOV/2300

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## Foundry Machinery

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4. Type 563 centrifugal machine with vertical axis	364
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1. Type K-21 chill-casting machine	369
2. Type K-13 turret-type chill-casting machine	370

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## Foundry Machinery

SOV/2300

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Card 6/7

PORUCHIKOV, Yury Pavlovich; KHAZIN, Genrikh Leonidovich; VOLPYANSKIY,  
L.M., inzh., retsenzent; LOS'KOV, D.I., dots., red.; DUGINA,  
N.A., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control of the preparation and distribution of molding mixtures] Avtomatizatsiya prigotovleniya i razdachi formo-  
vochnoi smesi. Moskva, Mashgiz. 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Molding (Foundry)) (Automatic control)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4

KRAZIN, G.N., Inc.

High-stiffness attachments and fixtures. Machinefabriek  
no. 3163-69 Myfa '65.  
(MIRA 1886)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4"

KHAZIN, I. B. I FINGER, I. I., GRUDINSKIY, B. H.

24939

KHAZIN, I. B. I FINGER, I. I., GRUDINSKIY, B. H. -Vakuumnaya Zalivka  
Liteynykh Form. Avtomob. Prom-st', 1949, No. 8, S. 19-21.

So: Ietopis', No. 33, 1949.

KHABIN, Kh.I.

Measures for increasing the production of vegetable raw products.  
in the Moldavian S.S.R. Konz. i ov. prom. 13 no.7:28-31 J1 '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1. Sovmarkhos Moldavskoy SSR.  
(Moldavia--Vegetables--Preservation)

KHAZIN, Kh.I.

Work experience of the crew of B.E. Florina, hero of socialist  
labor. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.11:27-28 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sovnarkhoz Moldavskoy SSR.  
(Moldavia--Fruit-culture)

KHAZIN, Kh. I.

Practices of N.G. Paliuta's crew for high yields of tomatoes.  
Koms. i ov. prem. 13 ne.12:30-32 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1.Upravleniye konservnoy promyshlennosti sevnarkhoza Moldavskoy SSR.  
(Moldavia—Tomatoes)

TAKINOV, P.S.; KHAZIN, Kh.I.

Proper utilization of land on Turunchuk Island. Kons. i ov.  
prom. 16 no.11-35-38 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut oroshayemogo  
zemledeliya i ovoshchevodstva.  
(Moldavia--Vegetable growing)

KHAZIN, Kh.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Combining the winemaking and canning industries. Kons.i ov.  
prom. 18 no.5:41 My '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut oroshayemogo  
zemledeliya i ovoshchevodstva.  
(Moldavia—Canning industry)  
(Moldavia—Wine and wine making)

L 00551-56 (A)

ACCESSION NR: AP-019509

UR/0330/65/000/007/0028/0032  
635.658.5

AUTHOR: Khazin, Rh. I. (Research associate)

TITLE: Reserves for increasing the volume and reducing the cost of vegetable production

SOURCE: "Konservnaya i ovoshcheshushil'naya promyshlennost", no. 7, 1965, 28-32

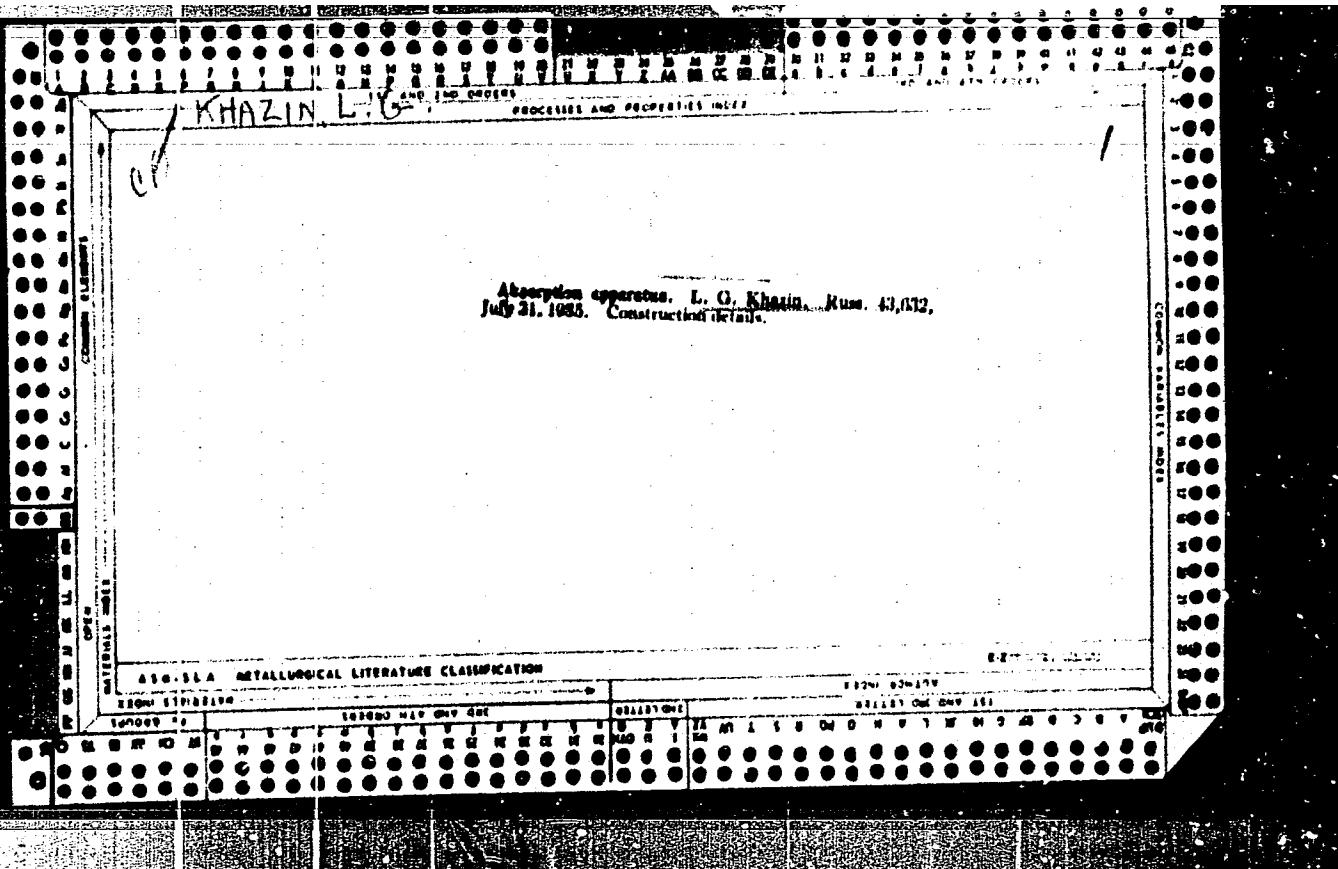
TOPIC TAGS: vegetable growing, truck farming, collective farm

ABSTRACT: Although the canned food producing enterprises of Moldavia fulfilled the production plan as a whole, there was a serious lag in green peas and tomato production due to the shortage of raw material. This article is an analysis, based on detailed data (from the areas under cultivation and the various indicators of net profit from the four largest vegetable producing collective farms in Moldavia), of the reasons for the lagging vegetable production. On the basis of crop distribution, irrigation efforts, and mechanization utilization, data from the years 1963 and 1964, the author uncovers reasons for uneven advances and varying degrees of efficiency in the individual collective farms and advances specific recommendations, including more widespread specialization of crops, incorporation of agro-

Card 2/2

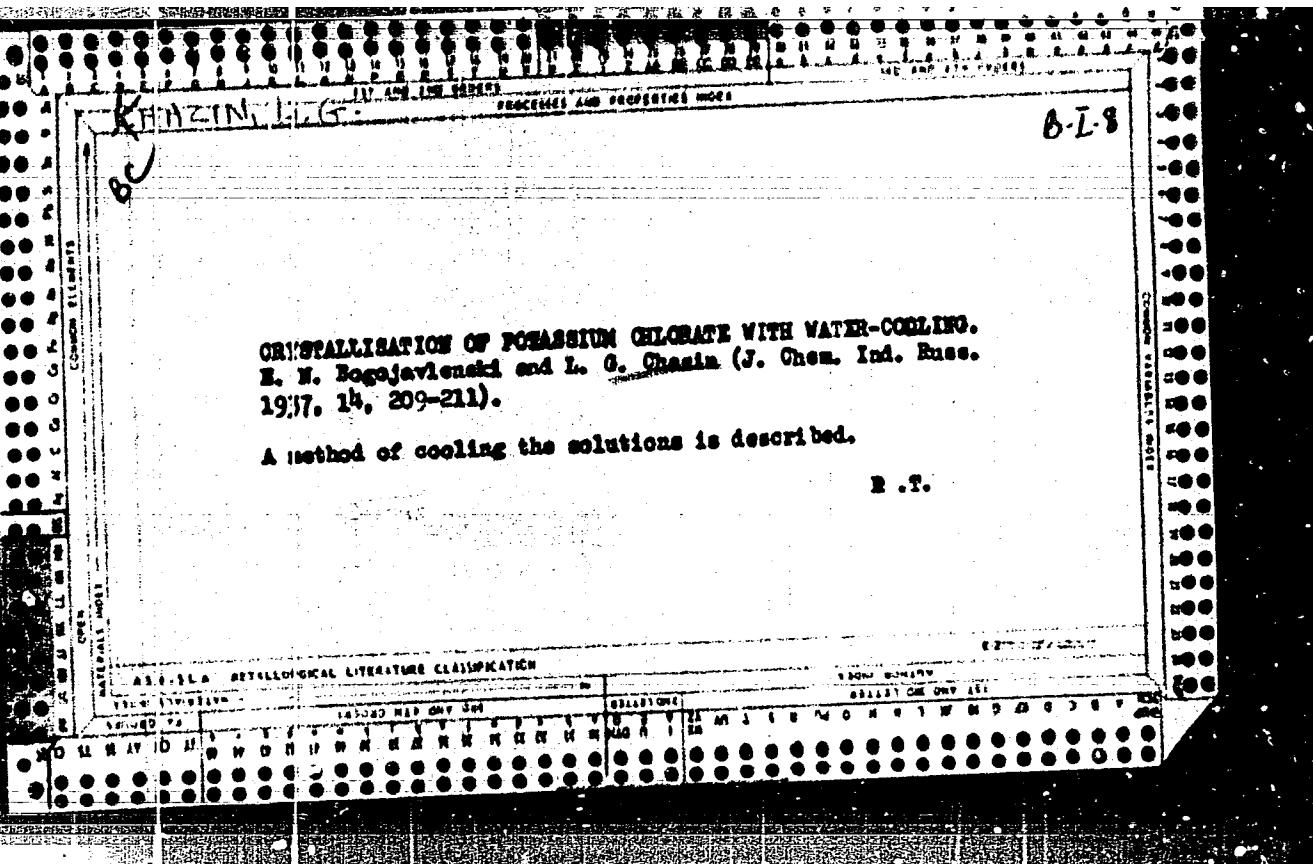
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4"



AUTHOR: Khazin, L. G. 64-58-3-19/20

TITLE: From Foreign Countries: The Production of Titanium Dioxide (Za rubezhom: Proizvodstvo dvuokisi titana za rubezhom)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp. 61-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Whereas still in 1949 the anatase form represented the major part of the production, 75 percent are bought in rutile form from the enamel industry in England and USA in 1957. As top producers are mentioned in the following order: USA, Great Britain, GDR, Japan, France etc., whereby the output of the natural rutile lies below demand. A method of manufacture of titanium dioxide was already elaborated by A. Rossi (Reference 4), whereby the titanium concentrate is decomposed by sulphuric acid and the titanium sulphate is hydrolyzed. During the past years the titanium chloride gained more and more importance as semifinished product. The questions of production refer to the manufacture of the rutile form out of titanium

Card 1/3

From Foreign Countries: The Production of  
Titanium Dioxide

64-58-3-19/20

Card 2/3

chloride, to the improvement of utilization of the sulphuric acid slags and to the perfection of the flushing method, as well as the chemical method of enrichment of the titanium raw material. As a typical example of the manufacture of the titanic oxide from ilmenite concentrates according to the sulphuric acid method the method of manufacture of the English Firm "Laport Titanium" is fully described. The types of machines, details of the plant and the working method are given. With the explanation of the manufacture of the titanic oxide from titanium chloride some USA, British and German patents are listed, among them the so-called "Ermur-process" developed by the Illinois Institute (USA) is specially mentioned. Furthermore are listed some USA patents of the slag-utilization in the production of the titanium dioxide, as well as USA, Japanese patents and one Finnish patent for the chemical enrichment of the titanium raw material. Finally other possibilities of production of the titanium oxide are

From Foreign Countries: The Production of  
Titanium Dioxide

64-58-3-19/20

mentioned with reference to the British and USA patents,  
and the transformation, the manufacture and the use of  
the rutile and the anatase form as compared to other  
pigments is explained.

There are 3 figures and 20 references, 2 of which are  
Soviet.

1. Titanium oxides--Production

Card 3/3

KHAZIN, L.G.

Manufacture of titanium dioxide abroad. Khim. prom. no. 3:189-195  
Ap-My '58. (MIRA 11;6)

(Titanium oxides)

KHAZIN, L.G.

Energy integrals of hyperbolic systems with constant coefficients.  
Usp. mat. nauk 20 no.2:207-212 Mr-Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

KHAZIN, L.N.

Classification is a basic premise for standardization in  
the machinery industry. Standartizatsiia 29 no.9:51-53  
S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SHAPIRSHTEYN, Ya.A., inzh.; KOTLYAR, I.I., inzh.; KHAZIN, Ye.A., inzh.

Mercury-type shunting disconnecting switch. Energ. 1  
elektrötekh. prom. no. 1:23-24 Ja-Mr'64. (MIRA 17:5)

KHAZIM Z. V. master

Braking of warper's beams on sizing machines. Tekst.prom. 20 no.9:26-  
29 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy kombinat.  
(Sizing (Textile)) (Textile machinery)

SHIMANOVICH, A. N.; PYATNITSKAYA, V. S.; KHAZINA, B. N.; VOYTKOVICH, I. I.

Parenchymatous keratitis in acquired syphilis. Vest. derm. i  
ven. 36 no.7:67-68 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry dermatovenerologii Belorusskogo instituta usover-shenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - dotsent N. F. Pavlov) i Slutskoy polikliniki.

(SYPHILIS) (CORNEA-DISEASE)

30878. KHAZINA, Ye. P.

Vegetativnaya gibridizatsiya pomata. V sb: Nauch. trudy Vsesoyoz. selekts.-genet. in-ta. im. Lysenko. M., 1949, s. 232-46.

KHAZINA, Ye. P.

"Hereditary Changes in the Seed Generation of a Vegetative Hybrid," Agrob.  
No.4, 1949.

Cand. Biol. Sci.

All-Union Selection Genetics Inst. im. T. D. Lysenko, Odessa

KHALINA, Ye. P.

Variation (Biology)

Frequently repeated graftings as a means of increasing changes in hereditary characteristics of plants. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz. 17 No. 6 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHAZINA, YE. P.

USSR/CIA APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 1608

Author : Ye.P. Khazina  
Inst : All-Union Selection and Genetics Institute (Odessa)  
Title : New Varieties of Sweet Pepper Obtained Through Vegetative Hybridization

Orig Pub : Agrobiologiya, 1956, No 6, 47-54

Abstract : The work was begun in 1946 in the All-Union Selection and Genetic Institute (in the city of Odessa). Shoots of the Turkmenian leguminous bitter pepper in the cotyledon phase were grafted to mature plants of the lettuce-roundfruit pepper type during budding. Five seed generations have been studied from the fruits of the graft. Changes in anthocyan coloration, form, coloration and formation of the leaf lamina, form and coloration of fruits were already taking place in F<sub>1</sub>; in F<sub>2</sub>-F<sub>3</sub> the diversity in morphological characteristics increased. In F<sub>3</sub> the best forms were selected and ultimately reproduced and studied. Two best lines were selected in F<sub>3</sub>: Konusovidnyy No 8/51 and Khobotovidnyy No 11.51 which surpass a series of standard varieties in their yield, resistance against diseases, content of dry matters and vitamin C.

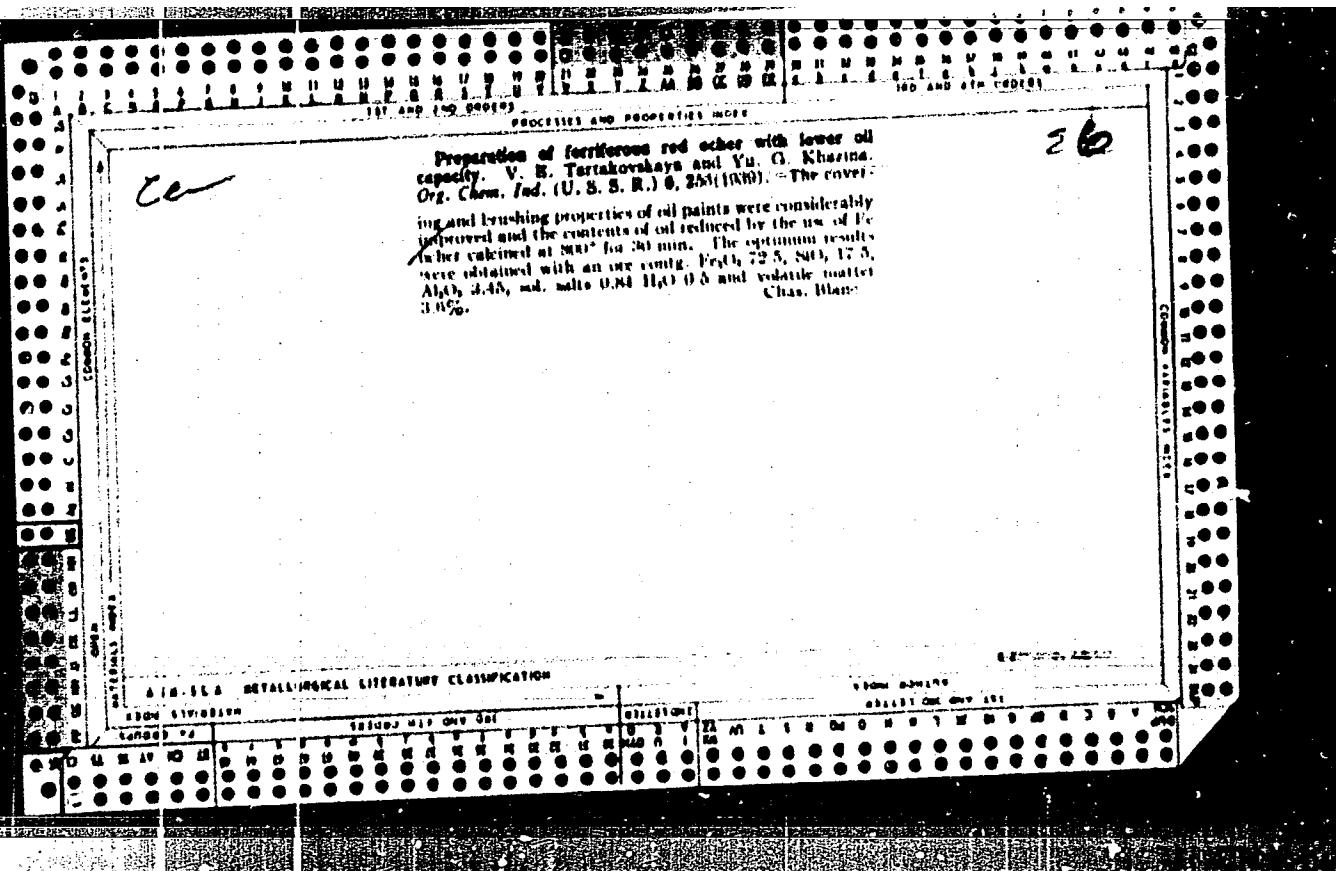
Card : 1/1

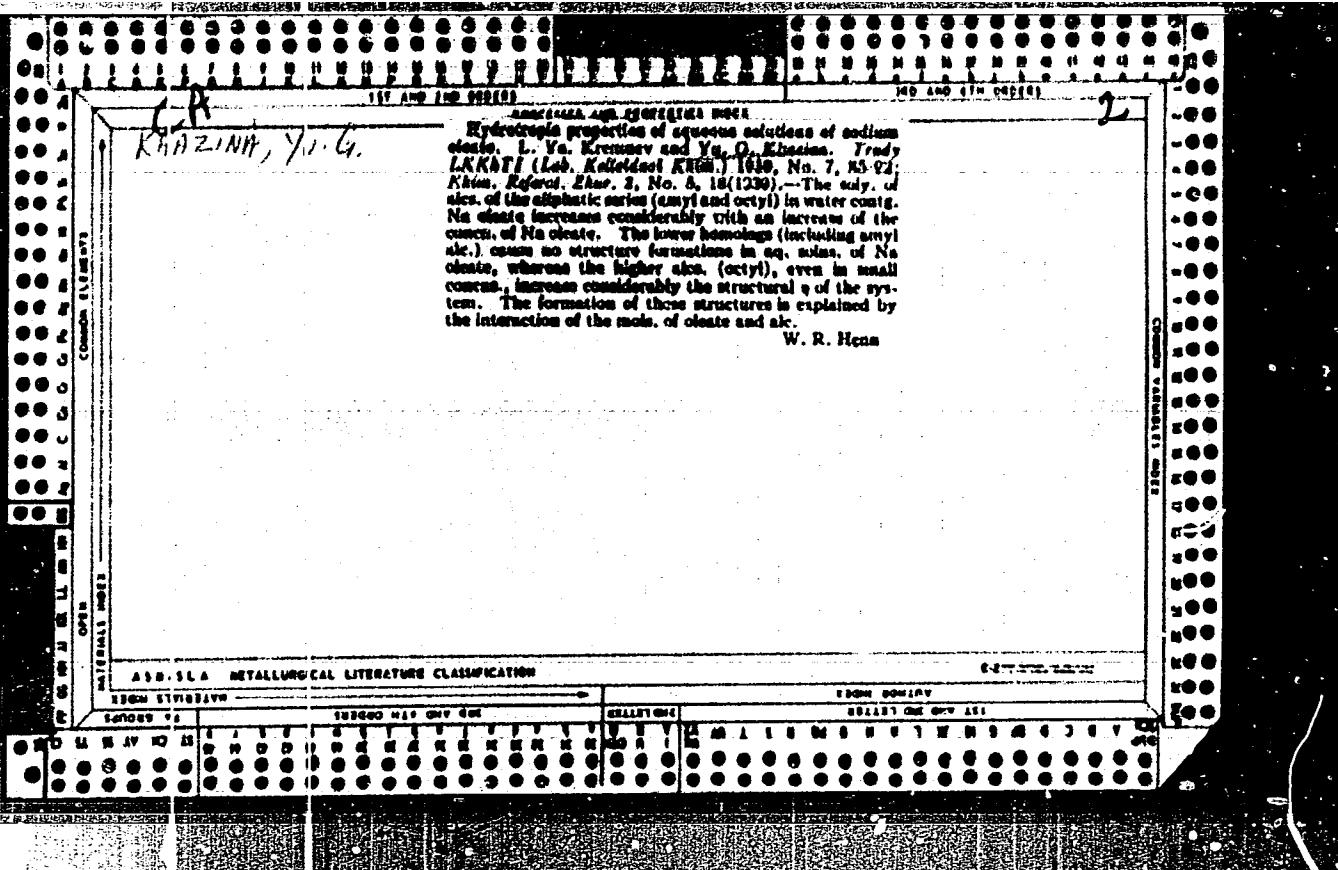
KHAZINA, Yu. G.

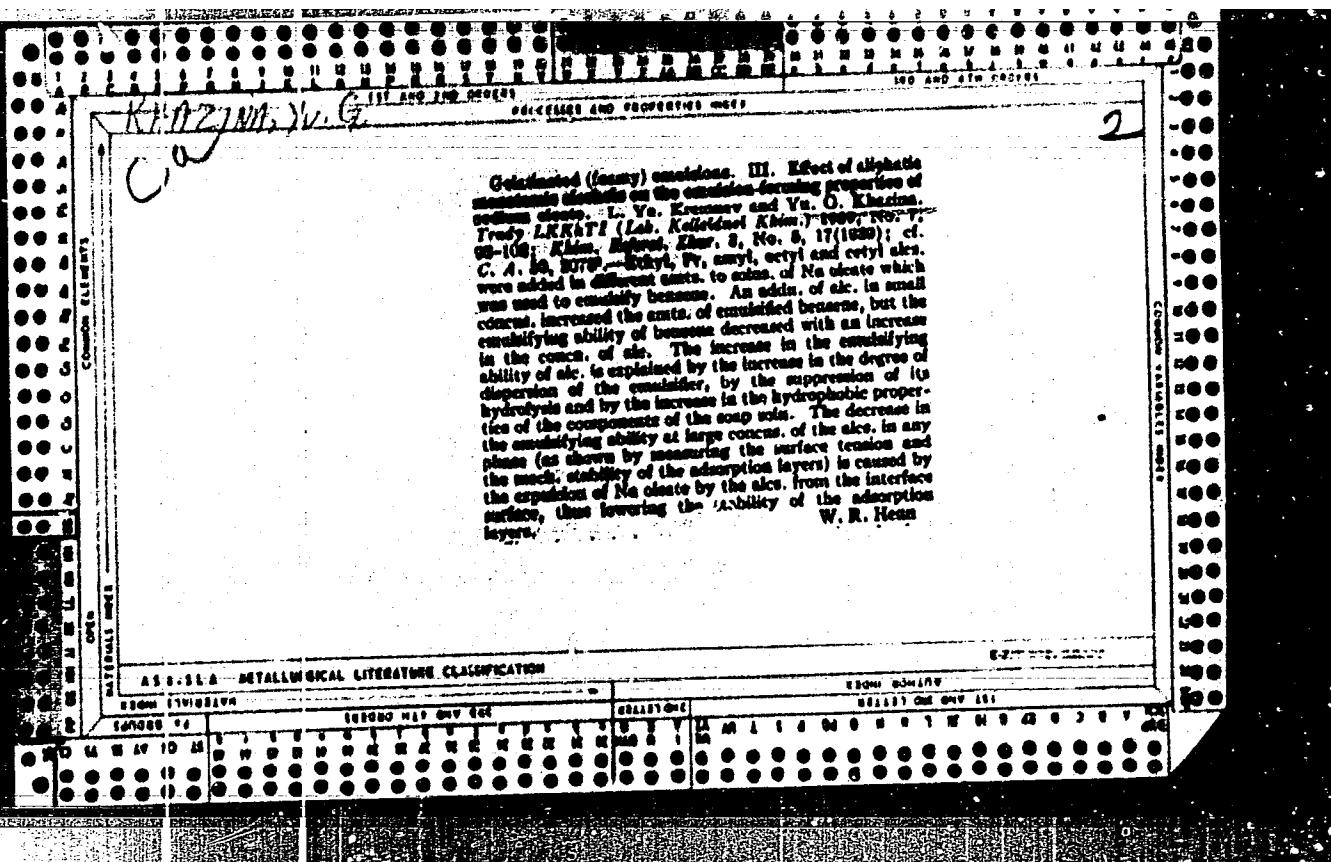
26

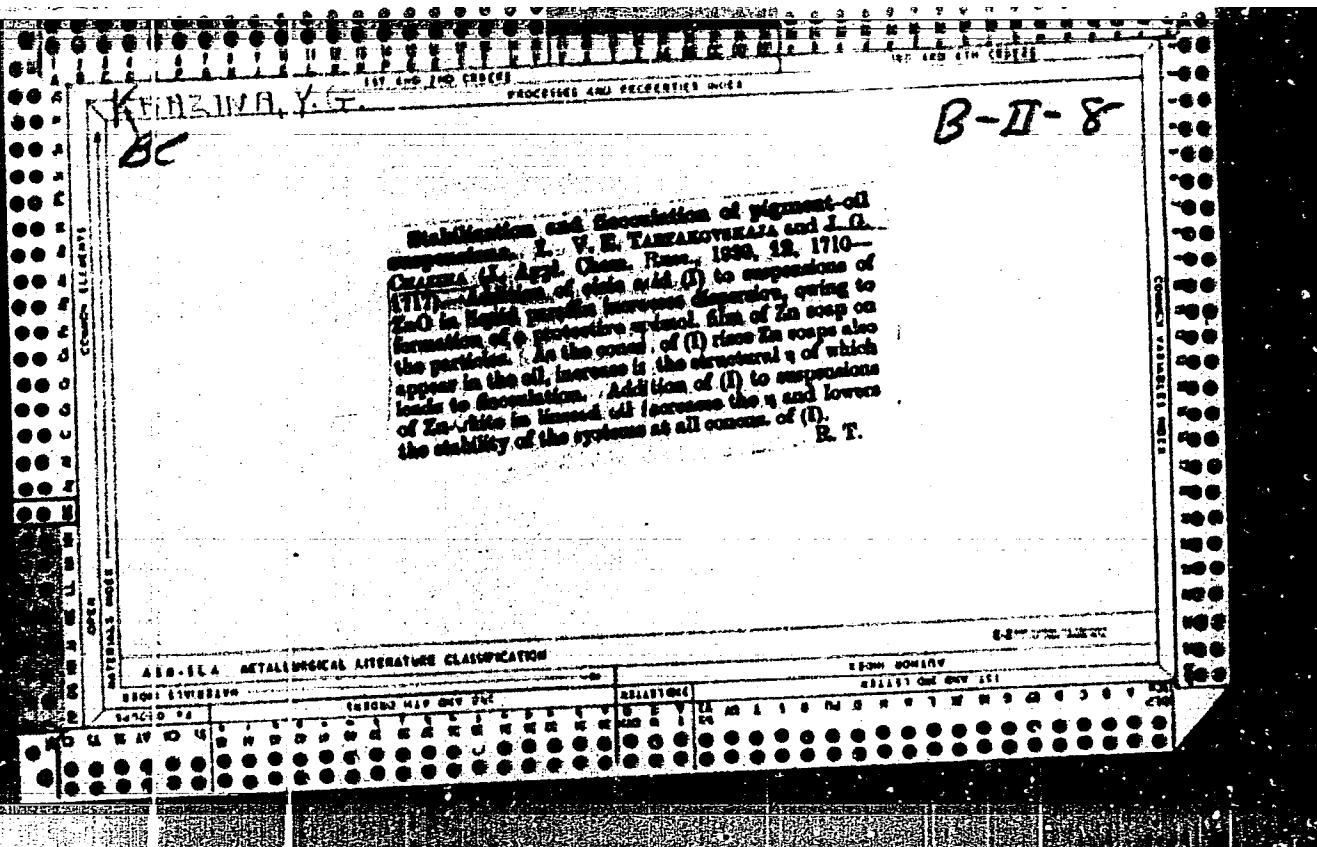
The effect of surface active materials on the oil adsorption on pigments. V. E. Tarkovskaya and Yu. A. Khazina. Zhurn. Tekhn. Kibernetiki, No. 1, 1936, p. 10-8. Oleic acid increases oil adsorption on Zn white and on Krivoi Rog red iron oxide pigment; this is attributed to lessening in the wetting of pigments and increasing flocculation of their particles with the formation of compact structures from pigment particles, immobilizing the disperse phase and lowering the fluidity of the system. The theory is supported by measurements of the adsorption of oleic acid, detm. of sedimentation rates in HgI<sub>2</sub> and in mineral oil, measurement of adsorption when Zn oleate was added, measurement of the thickness of the final pigment vol., calcn. of the thickness of the oil film on the surface of Zn white on mineral oil. Butyric acid and sard. ales. do not materially change the oil adsorption by the pigments. D. A.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION









KHAZIN, YU. G.

36

Heating curves of red ochre. V. R. Bartakowskaya and  
V. G. Khasina. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 13,  
1010-81m (Russian, NKA) (1940); cf. *C. A.* 34, 2019. The  
heating curves of red ochre (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 71.5, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 17.5, SiO<sub>2</sub>  
3.5, volatile substances 3.0), water and salts (0.01)  
(Ca, Mg, SiO<sub>3</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>) was present in very small amounts.  
had two endothermic min. at 340 and 580° and one exothermic max. at 983°. The first min. corresponded to de-  
hydration of Fe oxides and the second to dehydration of  
clay. A known oil capacity of calcined pigment (at 580°) is  
certainly related to the above two minima. A. A. P.

[L.1.]  
KHAZIN, in/herer; KUL'NICH, inshener.

Drill chucks designed by the Lenin Forge Plant in Kiev. Izobr. V  
SSSR 1 No.6:23 D '56. (MIRA 10:4)  
(Chucks)

KHAZINS, L.S., inshener.

Safety chucks used in cutting screw threads in blind and through holes.  
Inzh.R. v SSSR 2 no.4:24 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)  
(Chucks)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4

KHAZINSKAYA, V.

*(Khazinskaya?)*

KHAZINSKA, G. V. -- "TECHNOLOGY OF THE PREPARATION AND USE OF COLORED ASPHALT MIXTURES."  
SUB 30 JUN 52, ACADEMY OF MUNICIPAL ECONOMY IHEU K. D. TAMILOV (DISSERTATION FOR THE  
DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNIYAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4"

KHAZINSKAYA, O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Colored asphalt in city road building. Zhil.-kom.khos. 5 no.1:20-22  
155. (MIRA 8:5)  
(Asphalt concrete)

KHAZIMSKAYA, O. V. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Asphalting roads in the autumn. Zhil.-kom.khoz.5 no.6:25-26  
'55. (Pavements, Asphalt) (MIRA 9:1)

KHAZ INSKAYA, O., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Pedestrian crosswalks made of light cast stone. Zhil.-kom.khos.  
5 no.7:23 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Streets)

KOVEL'MAN, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAZINSKAYA, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Production and use of local building materials and products.

Opyt stroi. no.21:3-30 '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Building materials)

KHAZINSKAYA, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Asbestos-cement structural elements abroad. Opyt zarub. stroi.  
no.1:5-47 '61. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Asbestos cement) (Building materials)

KHAZHINSKIY, N.I.

BUNIMOVICH, D.S.; KHAZHINSKIY, N.I.; MARTSEVICH, Yu.P., redaktor;  
SUDAK, D.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Photographic apparatus and equipment; a commercial guide]  
Tovarovedenie fotograficheskikh tovarov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo  
torgovoj lit-ry, 1954. 182 p. (MLRA 8:3)  
(Photography--Apparatus and supplies)

23(1)

AUTHOR:

Khazhinskiy, N., Engineer

SOV/29-59-3-15/23

TITLE: A Set of the Lens "Yupiter" (Nabor ob'yektivov "Yupiter")

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 3, p 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author describes the lens "Yupiter" produced by Krasnogorskiy mekhanicheskiy zavod (Krasnogorsk Machine Works). They are put on the market in an elegant case. All lenses are color-corrected, equipped with an iris diaphragm and adapted to optical head-pieces. "Yupiter-3" and "Yupiter-8" have a focal distance of 5 cm, an angle of vision of 45° and the shortest distance for taking pictures without the use of an ancillary lens is 1 m. The former has a lens system of 1:1.5. Its high speed permits good indoor shots. The latter has a lens system of 1:2, a high-speed lens and is provided for usual pictures. "Yupiter-9" has a focal distance of 8.5 cm, an angle of vision of 28°50' and a lens system of 1:2. The shortest distance for taking pictures without the use of an ancillary lens is 1 m. It is particularly suited for portraits. Due to its large focal distance ( $F = 13.5$  cm), "Yupiter-11" is particularly suited for taking photographs at large distances, but also for por-

Card 1/2

A Set of the Lens "Yupiter"

SOV/29-59-3-15/23

traits. Its angle of vision is  $18.5^{\circ}$ , the lens system is 1:4. Pictures can be taken without the use of an ancillary lens at a distance of up to 2.5 m. The wide-angle lens "Yupiter-12" has a focal distance of 3.5 cm, an angle of vision of  $65^{\circ}$  and a lens system of 1:2.8. It is provided for close-ups. The lenses are made in two types: the one is equipped with a thread provided for the cameras "Zorkiy", "Fed", "Zenit" and "Leningrad", while the other has a bayonet joint for all "Kiyev" models. The set comprises also a universal finder (VU), a light filter and additional film boxes. "Yupiter" lenses were awarded with the "Grand Prix" of the Brussels Universal Exposition. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

NADION, M.F.; SARNOVSKAYA, V.V.; KHAZHINSKIY Yu.N.

Cable belt conveyors (from foreign journals). Reviewed by M.F.  
Nadion, V.V. Sarnovskaya, Iu.N. Khazhinskii. Gor.zhur. no.2:48-54  
F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Conveying machinery)

KHAZIPOV, N.Z.

Studying the thyroid gland in sheep in connection with the biochemical inferiority of a locality. Uch.zap. KVI 85:142-153'62.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skoy biokhimicheskoy laboratorii  
(zav.-prof. Kh.Sh.Kazakov) Kazanskogo veterinarnogo instituta.  
(TATAR A.S.S.R.—DEFICIENCY DISEASES IN SHEEP)  
(THYROID GLAND—DISEASES)

KHAZIYEV, F.Kh.; BURANGULOVA, M.N.

Activity of enzymes dephosphorylating organic compounds of  
soil phosphorus. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no.4:373-  
379 Jl.-Ag '65. (МГРМ 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya pochvovedeniya Instituta biologii Bashkir'skogo  
gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Ufa.

KHAZIMURATOV, M.

Characteristics of the epidermis in annual shoots of some Ephedra L.  
species growing in Kazakhstan. Bot. zhur. 46 no.4:540-548 Ap '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata.  
(Kazakhstan—Ephedra) (Plant cells and tissues)

KHAZHMURATOV, M.

Anatomical and microchemical analysis of the distribution of  
ephedrine and tanning substances in the shoots of ephedras.  
Trudy Inst. bot. AN Kazakh.SSR. 16:249-267 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

KHAZHOMIYA, N. I.

Pregnancy in the rudimentary horn of a uterus bicornis. Akush.  
1 gin. 33 no.1:102 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz Stkhumskogo rodil'nogo doma (glavnnyy vrach T.T. Khubutiya)  
(PREGNANCY, EXTRAUTERINE)

ZOLOTHITSKIY, I.M.,kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAZINSKIY, O.V.,kand.tekhn.nauk

Organic binding materials. Biul.stroi.tekh. 15 no.12:33-37  
(MIRA 12:2)  
D '58.

1. Institut Stroyinformatsii Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitek-  
tury SSSR.  
(Bituminous materials)

BURANBULOVA, M.N. & KURASIEV, V.K.

Release activity in soils. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:  
198-201 '66. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Rekomendovana laboratoriya po chvyanadenija Instituta biologii  
Rashkitegogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. Ad-Datiya Oktjabrya.

*X-Ray*  
KHAZIPOV, N. Z., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Roentgenological study of the  
skeleton of young cattle <sup>in the purpose of</sup> ~~with the view to~~ control their full development."

Kazan', 1957. 16 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Kazan' State Vet Inst im N. E.  
Bauman), 100 copies (KL, 18-58, 101)

KHAZIPOV, N.Z., aspirant.

Development of the skeleton of young cattle in cases of  
endemic goiter. Veterinariia 34 no.7:57-58 J1 '57. (MILIA 10:8)

1.Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut.  
(Goiter) (Bones--Abnormalities and deformities)  
(Cattle--Diseases and pests)

Country : USSR  
Category : Farm Animals.  
          Cattle.  
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96834  
Author : Khazirov, N. Z.  
Institut : Kazan Veterinary Institute.  
Title : An X-Ray Investigation of the Skeleton's Ossification Time as an Indicator of the Morphologic Differentiation of the Organism in Young\*  
Orig. Pub. : Uch. zap. Kazansk. vet. in-ta, 1957, 65, 77-82  
  
Abstract : On 155 heads of cattle (from birth to the age of 3 years) it was demonstrated that young bulls have less differentiated skeletons than heifers. Heifers with a higher live weight possess a more differentiated bone system than animals of the same age which weigh less. This fact also applies to the Kholmogor breed of cattle as compared to the Yurin breed. Seasonal changes are observed in the development of the skeleton: in spring the processes of resorption of compact substances are intensified

Card: 1/2  
\*Cattle Stock.

KHAZIYEV, G.

For a further improvement in the productivity of farm animals.  
Veterinariia 41 no.2:8-11 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Instruktor Bashkirsogo oblastnogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy  
partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4

KHAZIYEV, M.M., patevoy obkhodchik (stantsiya Yerga Pechorskoy dorogi)

Our work and responsibilities. Put' i put.khoz. no.1:22-23  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Railroads--Track)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4"

ISUPOV, Yu.G.; KHAZIYEV, N.N.

Testing reservoirs for the storage of petroleum products in  
rock-salt sediments. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.7:  
16-17 '64.  
(NIRA 17:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu  
nefti i nefteproduktov.

ISUPOV, Yu.G.; KHAZIYEV, N.N.

Determining the optimal diameter of the inner well casing of an underground storage reservoir constructed in rock-salt sediments.  
Neft. khoz. 42 no.8:55-58 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ISUPOV, Yu.G.; KHAZIYEV, N.N.

Determining the temperature of petroleum products in underground storage by indirect measurements. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no. 9:22-24 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po transportu i khraneniyu nefti i nefteproduktov.

KHAZIEVA, S.M., Cand Agr Sci-- (diss) "The effect of various types of  
feeders on the growth and development of the young ~~calves~~ of Tagil cattle."  
village <sup>of</sup> Barda, 1958. 13 pp (Gor'kiy Agr Inst), 110 copies (KL,24-58,121)

SEN'DYROVICH, F.G.; KARAPETYAN, I.S.; KHAZIZOVA, O.Kh.; VASILEVSKAYA, Z.F.;  
GRINSHPUN, E.I.; MAKAROVA, L.A.

Tubage as a means of increasing the effectiveness of electro- and  
med therapy in chronic infectious cholecystitis. Sbor. nauch. rab.  
vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsoiuzov no.1:132-135 '64.

1. Yessentukskiy bazovyv sanatoriy im. F.E.Dzerzhinskogo (glavnyy  
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR V.N.Ivanov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -  
kand.med.nauk V.N.Donskoy). (MIRA 18:10)

KHAZIZYAN, A.B. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Experience in conducting classes in industrial practice for students.  
Fiz. v shkole 16 no.3:62-64 My-Je '56.  
(MIRA 9:7)

1. 8-ya srednyaya shkola.  
(Technology--Study and teaching)

*KHAZNAFEROV, A. I.*

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,  
p 248 (USSR) 15-57-7-10331

AUTHORS: Mamuna, V. N., Khaznaferov, A. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Petroleum Specimens From Deep  
Deposits of High Formational Temperature (Issledovaniye  
glubinnykh prob nefti mestorozhdeniya s vysokoy  
plastovoy temperaturoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1956, Nr 8, pp 379-391

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry  
Card 1/1

SOV/81-59-5-16887

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 461 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khaznaferov, A.I., Gromova, A.A., Fokeev, V.M.

TITLE: The Interaction of Yarega Oil With Carbon Dioxide //

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i. in-t, 1958, Nr 15, pp 146 - 162

ABSTRACT: The properties of Yarega oil degasified and saturated with CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> were studied. The degasified oil is characterized by a viscosity of 3,490 centipoise at 20°C and a viscosity of 182 cpoise at 60°C. Oil which is saturated with CH<sub>4</sub> at 150°C has a viscosity of 100 cpoise at 40°C and 40 cpoise at 60°C, and oil saturated with CO<sub>2</sub> at 150 atm has a viscosity of 68 cpoise at 20°C and 10 cpoise at 60°C. A conclusion is drawn that highly viscous Yarega oils can be extracted from collectors, which have no cracks, by pumping in CO<sub>2</sub> or mixtures of CO<sub>2</sub> with hydrocarbon gases.

M. Rudenko

Card 1/1

KHAZNAFEROV, A.I.

Use of correlations for evaluating the saturation pressure of oil  
formation in Krasnodar Territory. Trudy KF VNII no.5:39-51 '61.  
(MIRA 14:10)  
(Krasnodar Territory—Oil reservoir engineering)

KHAZNAFEROV, A.I.

Improving a nonmercurial unit for the investigation of UIPN-2  
reservoir oils. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:12-15 '64.  
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

KHAZNAFFEROV, A.I.

Piston-suction reservoir-petroleum sampler. Mash. i neft. obor.  
no.616-10 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

KHIZNAFEROV, A.I.

Small power suction deep-well sampler. Mash. i neft. obor.  
no.2:11-13 '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Krasnodarskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo neftegazovogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4

SERGEYEV, I.A.; SERGEYEVICH, V.I.; KHAZNAFEROV, A.I.; BURMISTROVA, V.F.

Difference in compressibility (isothermal and adiabatic) for reservoir oil and methane-saturated water. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:235-240 '61.

(Compressibility) (Petroleum) (Methane) (MIRA 14:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721930005-4"